

It had been a most tense time for the Police, for, as Superintendent Crozier pointed out, it was in such circumstances of strong feeling and excitement that the Indians were to be dreaded. Any enforcement of the law was distasteful to them, and when they were so worked up, or their superstitious feelings had been in some way wounded, they became entirely reckless of consequences. Bull Elk, it may be noted, was duly escorted to Fort Macleod, where he received a sentence of imprisonment.

In the meantime, Sitting Bull had been persuaded at last that the Canadian Government would not accept him and his followers as British subjects. Through pressure brought to bear upon him by the Police, he announced his intention of surrendering to the United States authorities, and by the end of ^{no} December 1880 the Sioux had recrossed the frontier. In effecting this welcome departure Superintendent Crozier was largely responsible. By confining his attentions to the minor chiefs of the band, and dwelling on the possibilities of starvation and other hardships in the near future, he weakened Sitting Bull's influence in the council. The defection of Low Dog, Broad Trail, and other chiefs, who actually separated themselves from their head chief and started southwards for the States, turned the scale in the Bull's mind, and brought about the desired result.

The formal surrender was made at Fort Buford, U.S.A., in July of the following year, in the presence of Inspector Macdonell of the Mounted Police.

Apropos of the presence of hostile Indians in another territory than their own, and their subsequent deportation, an excellent story is told, for which there is good authority. Some time in the eighties, a band of Canadian Indians, ⁸⁵ / mostly Crees, who feared punishment for